# Nippon Times

No. 16,629 [illegible] (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen


## CONGRESS READY TO MAKE EFFORT FOR SETTLEMENT

### Prepared to Explore Every Opening, Nehru States in Address At Simla

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 1.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former Congress President and declared heir of Mahatma Gandhi, who was summoned to Simla by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, congress President, accompanied by J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All India Congress Working Committee, arrived in Simla this morning by car, according to a Simla dispatch.

Pandit Nehru was given a reception even more enthusiastic than was given Mahatma Gandhi last Sunday. Excited shouting crowds of Congress supporters surged about his car and flung garlands to him, the report said.

Later Pandit Nehru went to Armsdale where he addressed the welcoming crowd assembled in the compound. He said that on coming out of jail he had noticed enthusiasm among the people, but regretted that this enthusiasm was not disciplined nor organized. The people of India were a great force and with discipline would achieve great things, he said. If this great force were to be dissipated by petty quarrels and sectional factions they would go down.

**Facing Big Problems**

In the postwar period, Nehru said, India and other Asiatic countries would be faced with big problems. Referring to the task before the Simla conference, Pandit Nehru said the Congress was prepared to explore every opening for a settlement. It was clear that the conference would not produce a permanent solution of the Indian problem. But it would at least open a way for the consideration of that problem. The people would depend on their leaders to take the right decision in India's best interests.

Meeting pressmen in the drawing room of Armsdale after his address, Nehru translated into English what he had said in his speech in Hindustani. In reply to the question whether the Congress would make the release of detenus the condition of acceptance of the new plan, he said: "We are continuously thinking of the people inside jails and I am told that Maulana Azad has already said something about these prisoners. It is obvious that no Congressman can work with any government if his colleagues are in prison."

Asked if he would accept a post in the proposed executive council, he said that it required serious thinking. As a discipline person, he would, of course, abide by the decision of the Congress. But the final decision would depend on his mood at the moment.

Meanwhile, in an interview with reporters two days ago following the adjournment of the Simla conference until the middle of July, Mahatma Gandhi was quoted as saying that it was his "hope and prayer" that there would be a happy outcome of the conference, but maintained that the congress had entered the conference in recognition of the fact that it was a step toward independence."

**Congress Not Narrow Party**

Regarding the question over the election of the Muslim representatives to Viceroy Wavell's proposed Indian Executive Council, Gandhi maintained that the Congress was not a sectional or narrow party, but represented all groups in India. Gandhi said that he was serving only as adviser to the Congress and also to Wavell.

Referring to the previous statement that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was his heir, Gandhi assured that he was "not joking when I make the statement that Nehru is my heir."

Meanwhile, according to another Simla dispatch, the Simla conference is expected to meet again on July 14. The report suggests that before the conference reassembles, the party leaders will submit to the Viceroy separate panels of names for the proposed executive council and the Viceroy will make the final selection.

The Viceroy is reported to have invited the Indian groups to submit their lists of names for the executive council by next Friday eight days before the Simla conference is resumed.

The Congress Working Committee is meeting in Simla at 2 p.m. on July 3, while the meeting of the Muslim League Committee has been fixed for 10 a.m. July 6.

**To Get Best Men**

At a press conference yesterday morning, Maulana Azad, the Congress President, declared that the Congress approach to the British proposals was a naitonal approach. It was not dictated by party considerations. Explaining the Congress attitude toward the membership of the proposed executive council, Maulana Azad said that the Congress would see to it that all Indian communities were represented. He declared, "Our object is to have the best men in the country irrespective of whether they are Congressmen or not."

Asked if he had any comments to make on the statement made Friday night by Mr. Jinnah on the Muslim League position, Maulana Azad said he had none. In reply to a question whether there will be any formal negotiation between the Congress and the Muslim League or not, President Azad said that the matter lies in the hands of Mr. Jinnah to decide.

**Jinnah Addresses Students**

Other Simla reports revealed that Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the Muslim League President, replying to an address presented by the Simla Muslim Students Federation this afternoon, said: "We are face to face with very big and serious problems. If we stand united we win; if we are divided we lose". Mr. Jinnah said he had nothing to add to his earlier statement explaining the Muslim League's position in connection with the Simla conference.

It is also learned that a Sikh member of the conference, Taran Singh, announced today that he intended to make an effort to bring the Congress and the Muslim League together before July 6 in the hope of producing a last minute agreement.

Also, on Saturday, various Indian groups were talking among themselves. The Muslim League delegation had another meeting, and yesterday, the Sikh organization was in conference.

## *Notice*

Due to the advance in cost of newspaper production and delivery, the subscription rate of the Nippon Times has been changed with the approval of Government authorities as follows, beginning July 1:

One month subscription .. ¥ 10.00
Six months .......... 58.00
One year .......... 115.00
Single Copy .......... 35 sen
(One month subscription by mail, ¥ 10.60)

The Nippon Times, Ltd.
The Shimbun Ko-sha

## *Agreement to Transfer Ruthenia to Soviets Is Signed in Moscow*

Special

**LISBON, June 30.—The Soviet and Czechoslovak Governments have reached agreement in Moscow transferring Lower Carpathian Russia (Ruthenia), easternmost province of Czechoslovakia until the outbreak of the European war, to the Soviet Union, according to a Reuters dispatch from Moscow today. The agreement was signed by Dr. Zdenek Fierlinger, Czechoslovak Prime Minister, and V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, the report added.**

## ALLIED FORCES MOVING INTO WESTERN BERLIN

### Readjustment of Occupation Zones Begins; British Are First To Enter Capital

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, July 1.—American, British and French troops will move into Berlin as the general readjustment of occupation zones in Germany begins today, the Allied Supreme Headquarters in Paris announced.

At the same time, American troops will begin withdrawing from those areas which lie in the Soviet zone of occupation, but which are now occupied by the Western Allies.

The first British troops to take part in the occupation of Berlin left at dawn today from the Brunswick area. They will be the advance party and their job will be to arrange barracks and headquarters for the occupation forces. The main British force of occupation will move in a day or two later.

American and French troops will move in simultaneously. These Allied forces will hold the western part of Berlin and they will have the use of the great Autobahn from Magdeburg which runs right through the Soviet lines.

An Allied correspondent in Germany said that the Russians have opened the road to Berlin and are arranging the last details of the handover with every goodwill.

**Troop Movements Begin**

Domei

ZURICH, July 1.—Troop movements have started today in the occupation zones in Germany as agreed upon by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, according to a Reuter report from the 21st Army Group.

The advance troops of the Red Army tonight moved into the Baltic coast sector of occupied Germany which had been ceded to them by the British the report said. The ceded area is 27 miles wide and 40 miles long. It includes the districts of Schwerin, Ludwigslust, Hagenow and Schoenberg and also part of Luneburg. The principle town is Wismar.

Only minor changes are involved on the British boundary, the report added, but large-scale movement of armies was reported to have been begun today in the south where the Americans are in some cases 80 to 100 miles east of the line agreed upon by Prime Minister Churchill, the late President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin at Yalta. There has been no official announcement of the exact zones of occupation by the Americans.

## IZVESTIA HAILS ACCORD WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### Ukrainian People Are United For First Time in History, Soviet Paper Stresses

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, July 1.—The conclusion of the agreement between Czechoslyakia and the Soviet Union for the cession of the Carpathian Ukraine was hailed by all the editorials in the Moscow papers this morning, according to a Moscow report.

The Izvestia said: "Thanks to the Soviet Union, the Ukranian people are united for the first time in history. Victory is bringing the people to a better future. National self-determination and struggles for national liberation are not merely empty words. In many countries of Europe, this process is not yet complete and forms the chords of discord.

At the frontiers of the Soviet Union, problems which have long existed as the result of historical development are being solved in the interests of the properity of the people, of progress, and general peace. We are proud to say that in fact, the Slav peoples have given an example to all other peoples in a wise and friendly agreement in the interests of the consolidation of general peace."

The Izvestia, however, does not specify in what other countries of Europe this example might be followed.

Reports from Transylvania reveal that the reaction in the Carpathian Ukraine is one of great joy over the almost certain prospect of returning to the great brotherhood of Russia's Republics.

Acquisition of the Carpathian Ukraine gives the Soviet Union a common frontier with Hungary. It also gives the Ukrainian Republic, with its capital, a state with over 700,000 people, most of whom speak Ukrainian.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov stressed that this is the first time in history that the Ukrainians are united. He also pointed out that this is a notable occasion and furnishes an example of free nations sitting down and settling territorial questions in a peaceful, orderly manner.

The Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia voiced the same view. And he added, that when Czechoslovakia took over the Carpathian Ukraine after World War I, it was only a temporary measure.

## ENLARGING CARIBBEAN BODY

### U.S., Britain to Increase Membership of Commission

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—The British and United States Governments have agreed to enlarge the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission from three to four members on each side, according to a London dispatch. The object of this is to associate the peoples of the Caribbean area closely with the work of the commission.

At the same time, the British Government announced that the extension will enable two British West Indian unofficial representatives to be admitted into the commission.

## Won't Return Laval

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—A dispatch from Barcelona reports that the Spanish Government members have voted unanimously not to turn over former Vichy Premier Pierre Laval to France.

## *Japanese Airmen Win Supreme Honor For Feats in Okinawa and P.I. Battles*

The granting of a citation by the Army Commander to the Yamamoto Air Unit and other Units attached thereto, which, with the Special Attack Corps as the mainstay, sank or damaged over 170 American warships in a series of offensive operations against the enemy fleet following the launching of the operations in the Okinawas, has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry under date of July 1.

The text of the announcement follows:

"A citation had previously been granted to the Yamamoto Air Unit and other Units attached thereto, which, with the Special Attack Corps as their mainstay sank or damaged more than 170 warcraft in repeated attacks against the enemy fleet following the commencement of the Okinawa operations. This fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

**CITATION**

The Yamamoto Air Unit and other Units attached thereto.

Under the direction of Lieutenant General Kenji Yamamoto, the above, overcoming various difficulties, achieved great military exploits by sinking or damaging more than 170 enemy warships, including aircraft carriers, in repeated and stubborn attacks carried out for a long period of time following the commencement of the operations in the Southwestern Islands area at the end of March this year.

This is a manifestation of the fighting spirit based on loyalty and patriotism of the officers and men, with the members of the Special Attack Corps as the mainstay, under the able leadership of the Unit Commanders. Their military achievements are outstanding. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

June 19, 1945,

The Army Commander.

**166 Heroes Honored**

The brilliant exploits of 166 Army Wild Eagles who, as members of various Special Attack Corps, were previously cited for rendering meritorious services in ramming attacks against U.S. warships in Philippine area, have now been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Monday.

The announcement follows:

"Those, who, as members of the Special Attack Air Units, were previously granted citations for achieving brilliant battle results in launching ramming attacks against the enemy warcraft in the operations for intercepting the enemy in the Philippine area, and whose exploits have now been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, follow:

"The Kikusui Attack Unit
(December 14, 1944)

"Captains Yoshimasa Maruyama and Seijiro Inouchi, Lieutenants Sanji Mori and Takashi Miyazaki, Sublieutenant Rokuya Aihara, Special Sergeant Major Ukichi Yoshino, Sergeant Majors Mitsugoro Kobayashi, Bunroku Todo, Shohei Kitani, Tada Kato, Tadashi Kobayashi, Tatsuma Edamoto, Haruo Chiba, Kaname Kawanouye, Seika Matsushita, Akira Tsubaki, Fukuichi Bessho and Kiyoshi Soda. Sergeants Nagamitsu Higuchi, Kiyoshi Doyo, Masao Sato, Sakahisa Toda, Nozomu Kunihiro, Akira Kawai, Takeo Ishii, Katsumi, Kumita. Tadahiro Yoshinaga, Makoto Nakamura, Toshio Tachibana, Motochika Mori, Renshu Shinozaki, Shosaku Kubota, Masao Watanabe, Yoshiyuki Tomita, Ippei Yashiro, Shigeru Deno. Takio Maruyama, Sueharu Yasuda, Tsuguo Fuwa, Iwao Ashida and Yoshio Takemoto, and Corporals Teruchika Hamahira, Masayoshi Adachi, Taizo Ide, Yukio Abe, Masahiro Izumikawa, Masaharu Tani, Masajiro Nakamoto and Juzo Tabata.

"The Fugaku Attack Unit
(From November 15, 1944
to January 12, 1945)

"Captains Hiroyasu Shindo, Motoo Nemoto and Kunio Soga, Lieutenants Hiroshi Ishikawa and Tatsuo Yamamoto, Sergeant Majors Kusuichi Shoji, Eiji Yukiyasu, Tomoo Mototani and Yukinori Furusawa, Sergeants Yoshiji Sunaga. Rokuro Urata, Shigeo Maruyama and Corporal Tomifuku Uda.

"The Shinshu Attack Unit

"Sublieutenants Nobeji Kukimoto and Yutaka Oishi, Special Sergeant Majors Kinsaku Ogushi and Genji Sawada, Sergeant Major Naoyuki Kobayashi, and Sergeants Kakutaro Shomura, Tadao Mukase and Shinkichi Niihama.

"The Sekicho Attack Unit

"Lieutenant Yoshio Hosoda, Sublieutenants Koshiro Hayashi, Kensuke Sugimachi, Naoyoshi Okauye. Tetsuya Ueno, Toshiji Suzuki, Taro Ihi and Mitsugi Adachi, and Sergeant Major Yoshizo Tokida.

"The Issei Attack Unit

"Lieutenant Yo Tsudome, Sublieutenant Yoshiyuki Okawara, Tatsumi Shindo, Susumu Ito, Kiyoshi Aikawa. Seiji Ishikawa, Hideo Usui, Fumio Ohara, Masanao Yamamoto, Takao Kawano and Yoshikuni Ishibashi.

"The Tanshin Attack Unit

"Sublieutenants Fumio Kajiki, Yukio Saito and Tsuguo Oka.

"The Tesshin Attack Unit

"Sublieutenants Hirotomo Iwa, Masao Shimura and Yoshiyuki Fujiwara and Sergeant Major Takeshi Ogawa.

"The Koka Attack Unit

"Lieutenant Sadao Ikeuchi, Sublieutenant Koichiro Tashiro, Sergeant Major Giichi Nakao and Sergeant Kenji Saito.

"The Kyokko Attack Unit

"Sublieutenant Mikio Cho, Sergeants Toyoji Oyama and Chi Kobayashi, Corporals Kenzo Nakamura. Sunahiko Ishige, Ryoichi Sasada, and Makoto Koike.

"The Wakazakura Attack Unit

"Corporals Seishu Tokimoto, Kiichi Fujinuma and Yoshio Nagaku.

"The Kokon Attack Unit

"Lieutenant Kyoichi Miura, Sergeant Major Masakatsu Kuraike, Sergeant Motoki Kasuga, and Corporals Masuike Terada and Sennosuke Irie.

"The Hakko Attack Unit

"Sublieutenant Kisaburo Sakudo.

"The Gokoku Attack Unit

"Corporal Shigeo Tanabe.

"The Ichiu Attack Unit

"Sublieutenant Masayoshi Ono.

"The Jungi Attack Unit

"Lieutenant Shinji Tsuruga, Sublieutenants Hiroshi Azuma, Minao Hino, Koretoshi Wakasugi and Jiro Hino. Sergeants Okiji Hayashi and Takeo Yamazaki, and Corporals Yoshiji Takamiya and Yoshiya Kadokura.

"The Hiraide Attack Unit

"Sublieutenant Eizo Hiraide and Corporal Masao Sato.

"The Koiz mui Attack Unit

"Sublieutenant Yasuo Koizumi and Special Sergeant Major Kunio Hisazumi.

"The Seika Attack Unit
(From December 17, 1944
to January 13, 1945)

"Sublieutenants Masanobu Hayashi, Shoichi Kato, Sumiyuki Kagoshima, Yoshiharu Ota, Koshiro Miura, Ken Oki. Hisao Sakai, Shintaro Shida, Takashi Kamada, Magojiro Nakao, Shiro Asai, Yoshitaro Koike, Osamu Yoshida, Shigeru Sugita. Makoto Hashimoto. Toshiichi Nomura, Kingo Takahashi and Takatoshi Nakamori, Sergeant Major Yoshinori Ueda, Sergeants Hidegoro Ueki, Tadashi Omi, Ko Kataye, Koichi Sugiura Hiroshi Hisanaga, Shoshichi Endo. Sadao Ogawa and Yoshio Watanabe, and Corporals Issaku Mibori, Shichinosuke Kajita, Kazushige Matsumoto, Jiro Tanaka, Ryoichi Tanaka, Kimio Omuro and Suteharu Koyama."

## EX-PREMIER SEES LEOPOLD

### King's Return Would Result in Strikes, It Is Claimed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, July 1.—The former Prime Minister of Belgium, Jan Zealand, has left Brussels by air for Salzburg to see King Leopold, according to a Brussels report.

A London dispatch stated that BBC correspondent, Godfrey Talbert, in a message from Brussels, said that King Leopold's return becomes more remote as the crisis drags on. He declared that even if the King returned, only to abdicate, his presence on Belgian soil would cause strikes and demonstrations.

It is now believed, the correspondent added, that King Leopold is being persuaded, although reluctantly, that his abdication is inevitable because of the strength of the feeling against him.

**Abdication Is Expected**

Special

STOCKHOLM, July 1.—It is expected in Salzburg that King Leopold will abdicate, said a Salzburg dispatch today. The report said that the King's decision will be made in the next few days.

An earlier report from Brussels said, however, that one of King Leopold's recent visitors returning to Brussels said that the King is determined not to abdicate until he is convinced there is no other proper solution.

## Smuts Leaves Ottawa

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, left Ottawa by air this morning on his way to London, according to a London dispatch.

## 3 MORE U.S. WARCRAFT RAMMED OFF OKINAWA

### Enemy Scribe Emphasizes Big Beating Suffered by American Forces

Special to the Nippon Times

FRONT BASE, July 2.—Japanese Air Units attacked the U.S. warcraft around the main Okinawa island yesterday morning, blasting one destroyer, one warship of unidentified category, and one transport in ramming actions.

Following that raid other Japanese Air Units sallied forth to attack the hostile warcraft in the same area early this morning, but the results of the battle have not yet been received.

**Stresses Big U.S. Losses**

Domei

ZURICH, June 26.—The New York Herald-Tribune's correspondent, Homer Bigart, commenting on the Okinawa campaign said that not since Pearl Harbor has the United States navy taken such losses, according to a Paris dispatch.

Bigart admitted: "We didn't know that the Japanese units were swollen beyond normal strength by the absorption of Okinawa reservists who fought nearly as well as the trained soldiers.

He added that this miscalculation of the Japanese admitted early by Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner and the unexpectedly stout Shuri defense were reasons why the campaign dragged on so long. He said that only by the steady stream of replacements was Buckner able to keep his divisions in fighting strength so grim was the casualty toll in frontal assaults on successive ridges above Shuri.

The Herald-Tribune correspondent disclosed that the 96th division suffered the heaviest loss, but all others the 77th and 37th divisions also suffered severe attrition.

## JAPAN, THAI RITES HELD

### Third Anniversary of Presentation Of Buddhas Relics Observed

On the occasion of the third anniversary when the relics of Buddha were sent from Thailand to mark the long-standing spiritual ties that bind that country with Japan, a commemorative service was held at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple from 1 p.m. Sunday with Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Governor Toshizo Nishio of Tokyo Metropolis, Director Asahina of the Religious Education Bureau representing Education Minister Kozo Ota, Director Yutaka Ishizawa of the Southern Areas Bureau representing the Greater East Asiatic Ministry, and former Ambassador to Thailand Teiji Tsubokami attending.

The service also attended by representatives from various temples in the metropolis and 500 students from schools with Buddhist connections opened with the singing of "Kimigayo" and the Thai national anthem, followed by a dedication to the relics of Buddha. After greetings from various guests, the service closed with a song in praise of the relics by students of the Uyeno Music Academy.

## EVACUEES WELL TREATED

### Old People, Children From Okinawa Get Every Aid in Kyushu

Tens of thousands of old people and children, who withdrew from the Okinawa Islands to southern Kyushu, are being warmly looked after by the National Okinawa Provincials Association. The family records that have been lost are being recompiled and a consultation office has been established to offer advice to the evacuees in regard to ways of earning their living and other matters.

An office, temporarily called the Okinawa Reconstruction Central Headquarters, has been established also with a propulsion headquarters in Kyushu where there are many people from Okinawa Prefecture. Baron Chojo Ie, Member of the House of Peers, and Rear Admiral Norikazu Kanna, Member of the House of Representatives, are serving on the Execution Committee. The people of Okinawa Prefecture, who have lost their fathers, brothers or homes are to be encouraged and a movement is to be launched to cause the people of Okinawa Prefecture to rise for the destruction of the despicable Americans.

## *Manchoukuo Emperor Hears Aircraft Report From Ginjiro Fujihara*

Domei

**HSINKING, July 1.—Greatly interested in the expansion of the fighting strength of Manchoukuo, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo invited Ginjiro Fujihara, Special Fighting Strength Investigation Commissioner, to the Imperial Palace on Saturday and listened to his explanations concerning the production of aircraft and light metals. "His Majesty has asked me various detailed questions with regard to the production condition, and I was much impressed by His Majesty's interest in the industry. Receiving gracious words from His Majesty, I am determined to exert my best efforts for the development of the war industry of Manchoukuo."**

## CALIFORNIA SUPPLYING HALF OF OIL FOR PACIFIC

### Huge Quantity of 14,000,000 Barrels Monthly Being Sent to Fronts

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—The oil shipped from Southern California to the Pacific fronts has in recent months, increased to a monthly average of 14,000,000 barrels, according to an article published in the Wall Street Journal recently, a New York report reveals.

"Oil for the Pacific fronts is now being shipped from Southern California at an almost unbelievable speed. The quantity transported by the bridge of tankers to the Pacific has been rapidly increasing these few months, and now averages 14,000,000 barrels a month," the article said. "This quantity is more than two times that sent last year or the year before.

"According to the estimates made by oil men, the quantity of oil consumed in the Pacific at present is larger than what was consumed on both the European and Pacific fronts before the ending of the European war. This is because the Pacific war is a battle of the navy, and also because the long supply line itself consumes a large quantity of oil. In the European war, the largest fuel requirement was aviation gasoline, and in the Pacific also the demand for aviation gasoline is ever increasing with the intensification of the air war on Japan.

**California Supplying Half**

"About one half of the oil consumed on the Pacific fronts is supplied from California. The shipment from California has now reached its peak, and there is no indication that it will show any decrease before the conclusion of the war against Japan. To meet this huge demand, the oilfields in California are forced to produce their maximum. Thus, the oil supply of the United States for the Pacific war is being made for the eager cooperation of technique, machinery and skilled workers, under an entirely new structure.

"That is to say, the first aim is to shorten the time required for loading tankers with oil from their arrival to departure. In case of ordinary type tankers, it now generally takes 30 to 40 hours. For instance, within that time, a tanker has to load 130,000 barrels of oil to be taken to the front, and also 15,000 barrels as its own fuel to navigate to the front and back. At the port of Los Angeles, there is always more than one tanker loading oil, with many others waiting for their turn to load.

"The reason why Southern California is supplying such an enormous quantity of oil is found in the undersea oil pipes at El Segunda, near Los Angeles. Such undersea oil pipes are not found anywhere else. Here, two great oil pipes run from the shore under the sea to the pierhead one mile from the shore. It is at this pierhead that tankers load oil. With these pipe lines, tankers are not required to enter the port, and the loading is made in an average of 24 hours, saving six to 12 hours. Also the great size of the pipes saves loading time. While ordinary oil pipes are 8 inches in diameter, those at El Segunda are 12 inches. Thus, the hourly capacity of the El Segunda pipe is 6,000 barrels or 1,800 barrels more than that of an ordinary pipe.

"Of the two pipes, the white pipe carries gasoline and diesel oil, while the black pipe supplies crude oil and other kinds of oil."

## Gen. Fujie Given New Post

General Keisuke Fujie has been appointed Commander of the Northeastern Army District, the War Ministry announced on Saturday.

## JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK INVADERS AT BALIK PAPAN

### 5,000 Enemy Troops Commence Landing Operation in Coastal Area on July 1

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 2.—Japanese Forces in the Balik Papan area, Borneo Island, in full force are now engaged in heavy counterattacking operations against the enemy troops that started a landing operation in the coastal area yesterday morning.

About 5,000 enemy troops, aboard about 200 landing barges, took part in the operation. They made the landing under the cover of a bombardment put up by cruisers and destroyers as well as aerial bombing.

**Enemy Lands Near [illegible]**

Domei

SOUTHERN BASE, June 30.—Aboard small vessels, the enemy forces in the Brunei Bay area on June 28 proceeded down the [illegible] River and with the support of planes and heavy artillery landed at a point 20 kilometers west of Beaufort. The enemy is now trying to effect an advance toward Beaufort.

The Japanese Forces on the spot are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in closing-in attacks.

Previously, on June 24, the enemy forces were repulsed during an attempted landing in the same area.

**Artillery Battle Intensifies**

By M. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, July 1.—The enemy, who ever since June 26 has been scouting Japanese positions along the Balik Papan coast, has reinforced his fleet. At dusk of June 29, five large cruisers, 11 destroyers, 22 minesweepers, two oil tankers and one repair ship were observed in this area.

From early yesterday morning, the enemy began furious bombardments directed at the shore simultaneous with persistent strafing actions carried out by formations of B-24's and B-25's. Under cover of this air force action the enemy warships are trying to approach the shoreline with the result that the artillery battle between the enemy and the Japanese is gaining in intensity.

## RAIDERS OVER KAGOSHIMA

A total of 90 enemy fighters and bombers including four B-29's and the rest made up of B-24's, P-51's and P-38's again invaded Kagoshima Prefecture Sunday afternoon to conduct hostile operations on airfields here.

About 50 of the total number of planes entered the mainland by way of southwest Satsuma Peninsula from 1:40 to 2 p.m., fleeing from Osumi Peninsula while the remaining 40 planes penetrated from Osumi Peninsula at about 2 p.m. and fled by way of Satsuma Peninsula.

Three B-29's from Mariana penetrated the Tohoku Army District about 10 p.m. on Sunday, and fled at 12:30 a.m. Monday. Nine others also invaded the mainland from the direction of Odawara at 11 p.m. on Sunday. Going by way of Kofu and Itokawa, Nagano Prefecture, the enemy flew out to Toyama Bay where they dropped mines and then escaped at 1:30 a.m. Monday.

Two more B-24's also carried out scouting operations for about half an hour from 11 p.m. Sunday over the southern part of Tateyama and Katsuura and environs in Chiba Prefecture.

## LUZON BATTLE CONTINUES

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The U.S. invasion troops on Luzon Island, which attempted to advance into Cagayan Valley, have already sustained heavy losses in Japanese counterattacks in the Tuguegarao area.

Some troops of the U.S. 11th Airborne Division, on June 21, descended in the vicinity of Aparri on the northern tip of Luzon. Despite heavy losses, other enemy forces effected a frontal penetration at the Saracage and Balete passes and advanced to San Pablo, about 30 kilometers south of Tuguegarao, on June 28.

Four enemy divisions, including the 25th, 32nd, 33rd, and 37th divisions, effected a gradual advance southward from their positions in the north and are still in operation but the 25th and 32nd divisions have suffered heavily in Japanese counterattacks.

The Japanese Forces are now engaged in bitter fighting to check the advance of the enemy from the south and the north.

In the hilly area [illegible] of Manila, the Japanese are continuing their operations against the U.S. [illegible]

## [illegible]-NEGRO CAMPAIGN STARTED IN CONGRESS

### Efforts Made by Senators Kill Fair Employment Practices Committee

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—The ugly [illegible] of racial discrimination against the American Negroes has [illegible] its head again in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

The three-day old "fil[illegible]ster"—non-stop speech-making aimed at stopping action on a legislation—was continued in the Senate today in an attempt to kill the Fair Employment Practices Committee which was introduced by the late President Roosevelt to guard against discrimination in employment on the grounds of race, color or creed.

The Committee is mainly aimed at preventing discrimination against Negroes, the report said, and the filibuster is being conducted by a group of Southern Democrats who [illegible] to dissolve the Committee by making any vote on its next year's financial appropriations impossible.

The progressive New York Post today strongly criticized the filibustering Senators in an editorial headed "Filibustering for Murder?" The paper recalled the earlier racial riots in the United States which followed the discrimination against the Negroes and warned against a recurrence of the outrage. "Are we such helpless people that we must stand by and watch the evil man lay the groundwork for possible murder in our land?" the paper stressed.

"There is murder in Bilbo's words," the paper warned. Senator Bilbo is the man who last year was reported to have stated he had intentions to begin a campaign for the removal of all Negroes from the United States.

### Give Up Hope

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—The U.S. Senate leaders have virtually abandoned hope of passing the $772,000,000 War Agency Appropriation Bill in time to appropriate funds for the fiscal year beginning Sunday, according to a Washington report.

The Senators are prepared to take action on Monday to break up the filibuster by Southern Democratic Senators which is holding up consideration of the bill. The Southern Democrats are trying to prevent inclusion in the bill of an appropriation to continue the Fair Employment Practices Committee for another year. The duties of this committee are to prevent discrimination in industry and agriculture on account of race or creed.

## U.S. CABINET RESHUFFLE

### Four New Members Introduced Under President Truman

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 1.—In the biggest single Cabinet shakeup since 1933 (when the late Franklin D. Roosevelt took office as President), four new members of President Harry S. Truman's Cabinet were duly installed yesterday.

The new Cabinet members are Louis Schwellenbach of Washington, who replaces Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor, Robert E. Hannegan of Missouri who replaces Frank Walker as Postmaster General, Thomas C. Clark of Texas who replaces Francis Biddle as Attorney General, and Clinton Anderson of New Mexico who replaces Claude Wickard as Secretary of Agriculture. Anderson will also replace Marvin Jones as Food Administrator, the War Food Administration having been assigned to the Department of Agriculture in one of Truman's major reorganization moves.

### Succession Bill Passed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—The United States House of Representatives on Friday passed the Presidential Succession Bill. The legislation provides that in the event of the death or disability of the president and the vice-president, the speaker of the House of Representatives would become president, according to a Washington dispatch. Under existing laws the Secretary of State would assume the presidency in such a case. The new bill, which was asked for by President Truman, will now go before the Senate.

### De Gaulle's Plan Revealed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—General Charles De Gaulle is expected to lay before his colleagues in the next few days the proposals for a constitution of the Fourth Republic. It is [illegible] that he is preparing to recommend the French nation to adopt a constitution on the British model of two houses. The Senate, in De Gaulle's plan, will not be abolish[illegible] many changes in the Constitution of 1875 will be introduced gradually after preliminary agreement [illegible] the Chamber of Deputies [illegible] the Senate.

## *Big Three Conference Expected to Be Held In Potsdam on July 9*

**Special to the Nippon Times**

**STOCKHOLM, July 1.—Preparations for the Big Three Conference are now almost complete, according to a London report. It is generally expected that Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman and Premier Stalin will hold their parley at Potsdam in the week between July 9 and 16, the same report added.**

## MESSAGE FROM LEVANT TO FRANCE SEEN READY

### 2 Foreign Chiefs Meeting to Affix Signature — Pharaon Sees French Envoy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 1.—The foreign ministers of Syria and Lebanon are soon meeting to sign the message to France which was drawn up during last week's meeting between the leaders of the two Levant countries, according to a Beirut dispatch.

In the meanwhile, another report from Beirut tonight said that Henry Pharaon, Lebanese Foreign Minister, received the French Minister plenipotentiary who recently returned from Paris. Nothing official is being said about this meeting but the report says it is thought that the French envoy put forward the French Government's suggestions for settling the relations between France and Lebanon.

### 593 Killed, 1,972 Hurt

Special

LISBON, July 1.—The Syrian Ministry of the Interior today announced that total casualties in the recent troubles in Syria were 593 killed and 1,972 wounded, according to a Damascus dispatch.

### Clash in Syria Again

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—A message from Beirut reports a clash between French troops and the Syrians in an oil town in northern Syria. One civilian is said to have been killed and another wounded, while one French soldier was hurt. The report said that British troops intervened and restored order.

## BLOW TO OHIO STRIKERS

### Certain Idle Workers to Be Called Up for Armed Service

Special

LISBON, June 30.—The state government today ordered the immediate call-up for the armed forces of all eligible age groups among the 16,700 striking employes at the Goodyear Rubber Company plants at Akron, Ohio, according to a New York dispatch.

The government said, "Men are bleeding and dying for the protection of our freedom. It is a grave wrong to allow deferred war workers to brazenly challenge and defy the requests of the army, navy and government."

Both the U.S. Undersecretaries of War and Navy told strikers that the strike would reduce the force of the aerial offensive against the Japanese and postpone essential operations.

The Workers Union replied with a telegram to President Truman protesting that the government agencies were using "un-American and undemocratic tactics" in attempts to stop the strike.

### U.S. Building Carriers

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—A new aircraft-carrier of the United States navy which is under construction at Philadelphia for the replacement of the Princeton, 10,000 ton carrier sunk by the Japanese Forces in the naval and air battle in Leyte Bay is scheduled to be launched on July 8, according to a Philadelphia dispatch. The dispatch added that the Valley Forge, 27,000 ton Essex type carier, is also being built at the same place.

### Emil Hacha Dies

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—The Prague radio tonight reported that the President of Bohemia and Moravia during German occupation, Dr. Emil Hacha, has died in Prague. Hacha who was 73 had been under arrest since May 5 when the uprising started in Prague.

### To Readjust Zones

Special

LISBON, June 30.—Readjustment of the Red Army and Allied occupational force troops within their respective agreed occupational zones in Germany will begin July 1 following the agreement with Soviet Russia, it was announced by the Supreme Allied Headquarters today, a Paris report said.

## CRUELTY OF U.S.-BRITAIN AGAINST GERMANY BARED

### Victors Aim to Destroy Reich Completely As a World Or European Power

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Following are a few concrete examples of the cruel conditions imposed on Germany by the United States and Britain gleaned from the British papers which reached here:

The Manchester Guardian dated June 22 reported that in order to prevent Germany from recovering, the German General Staff will be isolated in a small colony outside of Germany. The members of the SS Corps will be detained in war prisoner camps for probably 20 years.

According to the statement made by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Commander of the British Occupation Army in Germany, on June 21 Germany will be put to the test on bended knees for the coming three months. 1,000,000 crack German troops are now under strict surveillance after having been demobilized. The auxiliary corps of the German army whose anti-British feeling is most strong in Germany, has been put under the same conditions.

The June 23 dispatch to the Daily Express from Washington reported that Bernard Baruch, adviser to President Truman, formulated a plan for destroying Germany completely as a world or a European power, and transmitted it to Congress on June 23. The dispatch further added that it will probably be this plan that President Truman will carry with him to the coming "Big Three" talk.

According to the Baruch plan the control which Germany held over Europe shall be destroyed and the important zones in Eastern and Western Germany shall be annexed by the friendly nations.

The plan further proposes that the heavy industries of Germany shall be exterminated and Germany be divided into many small zones. Strict surveillance will be exercised over the import into Germany. German oversea property and commercial systems shall be crushed. The standard of living shall be guaranteed by forcing the Germans to export as much as possible. The largest reparations shall be imposed on Germany to such an extent as not to cause a deterioration of the standard. The occupation of Germany shall be continued indefinitely so long as there is even the slightest possibility of resuscitation spiritually as well as economically."

## ALGIERS RIOT WAS SERIOUS

### French Official Reveals 50,000 Muslims Took Part in Affair

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—The French Minister for the Interior revealed that 50,000 Muslims took part in the disturbances in Algeria last month, according to a London report. In his speech broadcast over the Algiers Radio, he admitted that the incidents had been serious.

At the same time, he said that the problem had been very much distorted both at home and abroad. The 50,000 Muslims came from a region with a population of about a million French Muslims. This means that only 5 per cent of the population was involved.

The Muslim casualties numbered between 1,200 and 1,500. The French Government it was officially stated, would carry out an intense task of reorganization in Algieria.

## EISENHOWER DESIRES UNITY

### Backs Idea of Forming Single National Defense Force

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—The question of unifying the United States army and navy has flared up again as the result of the assertion made at the military academy at West Point by General Dwight Eisenhower in favor of organizing a single national defense force.

In this connection, Joseph Bowle, member of the Senate War Investigation Committee, made public yesterday a unification plan as follows:

The Defense Department shall be established by abolishing the present War and Navy Departments. Four Undersecretaries shall be appointed under the Secretaries of the War and Navy respectively, controlling the land, air, navy and supply forces. The Undersecretary of supply would be a civil official and the others officers.

Only those who are selected by examination after completing the preliminary officer training course at colleges shall be admitted into the military academy at West Point and the naval academy at Annapolis.

## CIGARETTE THIEVES ACTIVE

### Tobacco Rations Stolen in Britain In Well-Planned Raids

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 29.—Big, well-planned raids by thieves are causing havoc in Britain where a serious cigarette shortage prevails, according to London reports.

The latest of these raids occurred yesterday when thieves got away with 1,080,000 cigarettes, a whole week's ration for 42,000 men in the navy, army and air force, and cigarettes worth £7,000 were stolen from an unattended six-ton lorry in London. The driver had been away for less than two minutes.

The report said that this is the second largest raid in a long series of cigarette robberies made this year. The police believe that there is a widely-working gang making well-planned raids and that hauls go through a "super fence" to the black market. The largest haul was made when 2,500,000 cigarettes of popular brands valued at £18,000 were stolen from the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute depot at Watford after the night watchman had been overpowered.

Lesser thefts were: April 5—1,000,000 cigarettes from the NAAFI warehouse at Reigate; April 30—cigarettes valued at £1,600 from Slough, Buckinghamshire; May 4—1,000,000 cigarettes from the Southhampton NAAFI warehouse.

## STANCZYK GIVES VIEWS

### Hopes For Settlement of Teschen On Just Principle

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—The question of Poland's relations with Czechoslovakia was raised by Jan Stanczyk, a leader in the new Polish Provisional Government, when he spoke at yesterday's session in Warsaw of the Polish Socialist Party Congress, reports a Warsaw dispatch.

Stanczyk expressed his Government's faith that a friendly settlement of the question of Poland's southern frontier could be arranged. He said that the problem of Teschen, the region claimed by both countries, could be solved in a just manner on the principle of self-determination.

According to a London dispatch, the London Polish Government says that the new Prvisional Government in Warsaw provides no safeguard for a free election and that it is virtually under Communist control. The President of the London Polish Government said that he would not give up his office until the Polish people were free to elect a new President.

### Raczkiewicz Gives Stand

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 1.—In London, Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, President of the Polish Government in Exile, said today he would turn over his office to whoever is elected president at the first free election in Poland, according to a London report.

The former chairman of the London Government's National Council left London for Warsaw today to join in the new Polish Government.

### Early Recognition Noted

Special

LISBON, July 1.—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Vice Premier of the new Polish Government, told Allied correspondents in Warsaw today that he expected the recognition for his government from the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union in a few days, according to a Warsaw dispatch.

### Sweden Names Envoy

Special

STOCKHOLM, July 1.—The Swedish Government which decided yesterday to exchange representatives with the new Polish Government in Warsaw will send as its first representative Brynolf Eng who has been negotiating for coal deliveries from Poland, it was learned here today.

### U.S. Budget Bill Passed

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—The U.S. House of Representatives passed the $3,634,000,000 budget covering expenditures of various Government institutions on June 28 and referred the measure at once to the Senate, according to a Washington dispatch. Many budget bills, in addition to this, are before the Senate. With the completion of its examination of these bills, Congress will have passed, since January, budgets totaling $76,000,000,000, inclusive of $62,000,000,000 for military expenditures for the year 1945-46.

### Canadian Casualties Bared

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—The casualties suffered by the Canadian army, navy and air forces since the commencement of the current war up to the present total 102,954, it was announced by the Canadian Government on June 27, according to an Ottawa report. Details follow: army, 80,054 (including 21,806 dead), navy, 2,336 (including 1,911 dead), air force, 20,564 (including 11,247 dead).

## TASKS FACING EAST INDIES POINTED OUT BY SOEKARNO

### Leader Stresses Victory in War, Indonesian Freedom in Speeches in Bali

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 30.—Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Java Central Advisory Council, who recently visited Bali, addressed mass gatherings at Singaraja and Den Passar on June 25 and 27 concerning victory and the realization of independence as follows:

There are two important matters confronting us in the face of the current intense war situation. The first is the realization of victory in the Greater East Asiatic War and the second is the independence of the East Indies. The enemy is now pressing close to the East Indies. In the face of this serious situation, all the people of the East Indies must march toward the realization of independence with all their strength, aligning their fate with Japan, be it for life or death.

Why must we be Japan's allies? It is because Japan is fighting for justice and humanity. You should bring to mind the Sanskrit words which say that "there is nothing greater than justice and fairness." Japan's policy is most clearly defined. It is to be seen from the fact that many East Asiatic peoples are being made independent one after the other. This means that independence is not distant for the East Indies. This will be effected in line with the high principles of Hakko Ichiu and will not be of a political nature.

We must not allow ourselves to think only of temporary independence. We must turn our thoughts toward lasting independence. By overcoming all obstacles, undergoing all hardships and by giving up our lives must we attain this glorious independence.

Next let us consider what is meant by "co-prosperity sphere." Putting it in a few words it means a sphere created naturally in accordance with God's wishes. Harming this co-prosperity sphere are the United States, Britain and the Netherlands. Now, our arch enemies, the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, are again pressing their poisonous designs against the co-prosperity sphere. We must annihilate our enemies who are opposing God's will and the powers of Nature.

### Spain to Transfer Ships

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—The Spanish Government will turn over to the Allies all German merchant ships, battleships and submarines which are in Spanish ports, according to a British radio report. The broadcast added that British representatives will go to Spain aboard a warship to discuss details of extradition of German ships.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—General Jacob Devers, former commander of the 6th Army Group in Europe, has been appointed Commanding General of the United States Army Ground Forces, according to an announcement made in Washington. Devers succeeds General Joseph Stilwell, now commander of the 10th Army on Okinawa.

### Britain Building New Plane

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 29.—The British Ministry of Aircraft Production, according to a London dispatch, announced on June 27 that a new type two-motored stratosphere fighter, is in the process of manufacture. The new plane is said to be the world's largest single-seater fighter.

### Manchou Minister Named

Domei

HSINKING, July 1.—The Manchoukuo Government today appointed Teijiro Katsura, Counsellor of the Manchoukuo Embassy at Tokyo, concurrently the Minister Plenipotentiary, it was announced today.

### Huang Going to Yenan

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 30.—Chiang Kai-shek permitted Huang Yen-pei of the State Socialist Party and seven others to visit Yenan, according to a Chungking report. This report is significant as the movement of the third party is watched with attention in connection with the National Council meeting to be opened on July 7.

### Chungking-Costa Rica Pact

Domei

CANTON, July 1.—The ratifications of the Chungking-Costa Rica Treaty of Friendly Relations were exchanged at San Jose Costa Rica, on June 25, and Yu Chung-tan was appointed Chungking Minister at San Jose, while Fernando Soto, Home Minister of Costa Rica, was appointed Costa Rican Minister to Chungking, according to a Chungking dispatch.

## TRUMAN SUBMITS CHARTER

### White Aus[illegible] Policy Excluded From Authority of U.N. Organ

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 1.—Senate Majority Leader, Alben Barkley, formally announced in the Senate today that President Truman will personally submit the United Nations Charter to the Senate on Monday at 10 a.m. Pacific War Time, according to a Washington report.

### White Policy Unaffected

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde of Australia said there is nothing in the United Nations Charter that would affect the White Australian Policy. Immigration is a matter within Australia's domestic jurisdiction, and under a special article of the Charter such matters were specifically excluded from the authority of the United Nations Organization.

## BRAZILIAN SAVANT WAGED CRUSADE FOR SANITATION

### Dr. Cruz's Efforts Against Tropical Diseases Stalled by Public's Hostility

In 1895, European shipping companies advertised "direct journeys to the River Plata without touching Brazilian ports." Ships leaving Argentina announced: "This boat does not call at Rio de Janeiro or any other Brazilian port." Otherwise the ships would have sailed empty, for everywhere it was said: "Brazil is diseased. . . Brazil is a land of living death."

The facts were appalling: An Italian warship had anchored a half mile outside Rio; five days later its captain and 233 of the crew had been buried at sea. The scourge was yellow fever.

Yellow fever was brought to Brazil in 1849, when an American schooner docked in Bahia with a case of the fever aboard. Natives immediately contracted the disease, and year after year it spread. There were 15 000 deaths in Rio alone between 1891 and 1894. Even as late as 1901, the deaths numbered 3000. During this 50-year reign of terror, Brazilian's health authorities sought medical advice the world over, but every attempt to curb the disease failed. Survivors with weakened constitutions became a national health problem, trade declined, industrial and property losses were beyond estimate.

In 1902 Rodriguez Alves was elected President. He directed that a Minister of Public Health be found capable of stamping out yellow fever. Someone suggested Dr. Oswaldo Cruz.

"Who is this Oswaldo Cruz?" the President asked his son, a medical school student. The boy's eyes sparkled: Dr. Cruz was the crusading young doctor who had rid Santos of bubonic plague by instituting an amazing rat-chating campaign. His work on anti-plague serum was already famous in Europe.

**Born in Sao Luiz**

Oswaldo Goncalves Cruz was born in Sao Luiz do Paraitinga in southern Brazil, the son of a poor village doctor. He was a timid child. It is recorded that this trait made oral examinations a terrible ordeal for him when he graduated from medical school in Rio at 19. But he was not so timid in other ways; when he was 20 he married the charming and wealthy Amelia da Fonseca. As a wedding present his father-in-law supplied funds to build Oswaldo a modest clinical research laboratory in the cellar of his home. It was the first of its kind in Rio.

In 1896 young Dr. Cruz went to Paris to study bacteriology and public health at the Pasteur Institute. There he became interested in Carlos Finlay's experiments and his theory that mosquitoes were the carriers of yellow fever.

Soon after his return to Rio a national catastrophe gave him his first chance. A terrible epidemic of bubonic plague broke out in Santos and spread to other cities. The Director of Hygiene cabled an appeal to the Pasteur Institute for a French specialist to come to Rio immediately at any price to fight the plague. The French scientists bluntly declined; to visit Brazil in those days had some aspect of suicide. "Why not appoint your own countryman, Oswaldo Cruz?" they cabled. "We know of no one more capable."

Cruz was sent for. He set up a small laboratory to produce serums on an old farm in Manguinhos, a suburb of Rio. He even made his own glass ampules—an art he had learned by working at night in a Paris glass factory. He established a school for training students and doctors. By the end of 1900 the first Brazilian serums and doctors. By the end of 1900 the first Brazilian serums and vaccines were given to the world.

**Controls Bubonic Plague**

When Cruz was unable to get municipal cooperation for his rat-catching scheme he advertised that he would pay for all rats delivered. Tons of rats poured in—some of them bootlegged in from other provinces. In a short time he had the bubonic plague under control.

Dr. Cruz's three years' work on bubonic plague serums was an invaluable experience for the heartbreaking ordeal ahead.

Before he entered upon his new task of liquidating yellow fever, Cruz extracted a promise from the President: he would have authority to use any measures he deemed necessary, and funds would be available. In turn Cruz made an unbelievable but now famous promise: "Given these, I promise to clear Rio of yellow fever in three years."

They were fighting years. He had to fight not only the striped mosquito, carrier of the fever, but other powerful enemies. Conservative medical circles were horrified that ridding Brazil of epidemics should be entrusted to a young unknown doctor. Newspapers and politicians heaped abuse and ridicule on the President and Cruz.

Cruz got schoolboys to distribute a Sanitary Code in leaflet form to every doorstep in Rio. It explained that old methods of disinfecting a victim's clothes and bedding were fruitless. Instead, mosquitoes and their breeding places had to be exterminated. The populace did not cooperate. It took President Alves a year to force an appropriation through Congress.

**Battles Yellow Fever**

Not until March 1904 did the war for Rio's sanitation actually begin. Then Cruz organized his famous Mosquito Brigade. He had appealed for 1,200 members, got 85 at first and finally 235. Dressed in khaki uniforms, armed with brooms, kerosene, and spray guns, the brigade met bitter opposition.

During the next three years the brigade paid 512,000 visits to Rio's 65,000 houses. A million and a half reservoirs, tanks, gutters and stagnant water receptacles were cleaned—and kept clean. Some 3000 buildings were ordered evacuated. Whole city blocks were dynamited.

The population of Rio was up in arms. Dr. Cruz's home was besieged by an hysterical mob, and he was forced to flee to safety. Congress was in a turmoil. Newspaper editorials were vitriolic. Finally, in order to save the government from an intolerable situation, Cruz offered to resign.

"Stay," was the President's answer. "If we fail, we fail together."

Widening the war to include smallpox, Cruz roused the country to the edge of revolution by demanding compulsory vaccination. at the School of Medicine—stated that health officers bent on vaccination would enter his home over his dead body. A bulletin issued by a political party declared that Alves and Cruz were anti-republican and "making guinea pigs of the population at the instigation of egotistical quacks." Petitions called for a revolution. Cruz's resignation was demanded.

"A man like Cruz cannot be dispensed with," was the President's answer.

Led by a general, a senator and two congressmen, the armed cadets of the Military School marched the presidential palace. Government forces fought them and won.

**Success Crowns Efforts**

Meanwhile, the city's death toll from yellow fever had dropped in one year from 584 to 48. As Cruz harsh methods showed results, public opinion began to change. In less than the promised three years—Dr. Cruz informed the President that there was no more yellow fever in Rio.

Before Oswaldo Cruz resigned as Director of Public Health in 1909, he had extended his work all through Brazil. He began the work that cut down malaria deaths in the Madeira and Mamore river basins from 1200 in 1902 to 176 in 1911. A severe smallpox epidemic in 1908 made the public realize the value of his educational program. A grateful people now were ready to endorse anything that Oswaldo Cruz thought necessary.

The President offered him any gift he desired. Dr. Cruz asked only for the expansion of his little institute on the old farm at Manguinhos. The Oswaldo Cruz Institute for Experimental Pathology and Serum-Therapeutics, designed for the most advanced scientific research, sprang up where, seven years before its Director-General had blown his own glass ampules in a small shack. The most hated man in Rio was now its most honored citizen.

Today the Institute includes, in addition to its laboratories, a hospital for the study of tropical diseases. It has published 2,000 scientific works, and has created and prepared more than 20 products, including serums for tetanus, diphtheria and dysentery. Honors have been heaped upon it by the great medical organizations of the world. Here Dr. Cruz's two sons carry on their illustrious work. Oswaldo Cruz, Jr., is professor of bacteriology, and Walter Oswaldo Cruz is professor of hematology.

Dr. Cruz's health broke in 1915. Almost blind, suffering from heart disease, hardly able to walk, he died on February 11, 1917, at the age of only 44. The city of Rio went into voluntary mourning. And all South America paid homage at the bier of one of the most heroic disease fighters in medical history.

### Arab Talks at Damascus

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—The French Press Agency announced that a conference would take place in Damascus attended by the political representatives of the leading Arab states. No news has been given as to the purpose of this conference.


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## MAINICHI IS CONFIDENT OF FINAL WAR VICTORY

### Says All Advantages Will Be On Japan's Side in Battle On the Mainland

In the decisive battle on Japanese soil which is foreseen, all the advantages will be on the side of Japan, declares the Mainichi in discussing this question.

In the first place, Japan will have all the advantages of the ground. Secondly, there is unity which is an essential factor for victory in any war. Thirdly, new weapons which are turned out by mass production in underground factories or places which are absolutely safe from air attacks, will be used to overpower the enemy which relies solely on quantitative strength.

As to the B-29 menace, the Mainichi has reason to believe that it will not be long before that is brought to an end. The paper looks forward to the day when the people will be witnessing planes of unparalleled power finishing the B-29's in duels above their heads.

The Mainichi article follows:

The Okinawa war situation has entered upon a grave stage. The important thing is for us to face the facts of the situation squarely and to provide ourselves with the means of making sure of defeating the enemy in the decisive battle on Japanese soil which is foreseen. Are we ready to win a decisive battle brought on the main island? The answer is an emphatic: "Yes! We can explain thus:

In the first place, in such a battle we shall be absolutely superior to the enemy in point of both personnel and equipment. The enemy will have to transport troops and materials across a vast ocean by mobilizing all the vessels at its command which are limited in number.

On the other hand, we will be in a position to concentrate in a short time troops, arms, ammunition, and materials in places where they may be needed. In short, we shall be possessed of all the advantages accruing from the fact that our fighting will be along a line chosen by us.

It is hard to believe the enemy is unconcerned about this point. The experience of the German war will teach the enemy to do all in its power to diminish the mobile power in our hands before approaching us.

The enemy, as a matter of fact, has a mind to attempt a landing on our main island after it has destroyed our communication and supply lines by resorting to bombing attacks, a sea blockade, and firing from naval guns. We have taken this intention of the enemy into account in laying plans for meeting it.

There we have made an arrangement under which every military district in the country will have a perfect structure enabling it to supply its own needs and carry on the fight with undiminished vigor even in event it should be cut off from the rest of Japan. To the military districts of our land have already been distributed troops, arms, ammunitions, and all war materials in numbers and quantities sufficient to enable them to engage in a decisive battle on Japanese soil.

The institution of the system of Regional Governors-General has strengthened the structure of self-sufficiency for the military districts through increased unity between the districts and the munitions control departments scattered over the country which was made possible by the step. In short, things have been so ordered that in event of the country being cut in pieces, so to speak, by the enemy each military district may keep on fighting without the least decrease in its fighting power.

The men of the army are so trained that they will go on foot if railway facilities are not available, [illegible] where bridges have been destroyed, and camp in the open where there are no barracks, all in order to be able to assemble at a given point in numbers two or three times the number of men the enemy has and with materials many times those of the enemy. The National Volunteer Corps, recently organized, which is composed of all able-bodied males and females in the country, will be the instrument for the [illegible] of the troops.

In a decisive battle on Japanese soil the enemy will find the [illegible] he has been able to [illegible] in the field [illegible] for Japan. There will then be an end to the quantitative superiority of the enemy of which there has been so much talk.

The enemy is talking about the [illegible] superiority of its position [illegible] in a decisive battle on [illegible] island the enemy will [illegible] with the whole of the [illegible] air strength Japan has [illegible] making a great effort to create [illegible] a view to fit for use in such a [illegible]. Japan will no longer be [illegible] from the consideration of [illegible] to make the front [illegible] of the transport system. This will be a great asset to us.

The enemy will find itself face to face with the staggering fact of multitudes of planes—planes turned out in Japan in underground factories or in places to which they have been removed for safety from attack—darkening the sky. At the moment the people choose to give no heed to the B-29's which are attacking their country and are engrossed in cooperating with the authorities in the accumulation of planes.

There is every reason to believe that very soon the people will find their devotion to the extension of the country's aerial power, rewarded by brilliant war results made by men using the planes they are helping to produce. Nothing suggests that the people will tolerate the rampancy in the air of an enemy intent on diminishing our productive power for an indefinite period. We think we are justified in looking forward to a day when new planes produced by us will appear and make short work of destroying every B-29 that comes to attack our land.

We have other factors for victory in a decisive battle on the main island. We have the ground on our side, and moreover, there is unity among us. The main island as a battlefield will be quite different from Europe. It is mountainous and there are many steep cliffs covering the coasts. Furthermore, the plains are vast paddy fields. In short, the main island is of a nature which will stop the enemy from using mechanized units with any effect.

Such is our land. And inhabiting it are 100,000,000 people who will be one fighting corps formidable to the enemy. There is no doubt of the frightful amount of blood we will force the enemy to sacrifice in a battle fought in an area where the ground and all advantages are on our side.

Be it understood that we do not propose to crush the enemy after allowing it to land on the soil of our land. The moment the enemy approaches the main island for the purpose of landing our air force and navy will meet it and attack the vessels accompanying it in such a manner as to bring certain destruction upon them.

As for any enemy that manages to get to our land, our air force and the Special Attack Corps working on and under the water, will deal appropriately with it by ramming actions. War Minister Korechika Anami and Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai have already expressed their conviction that the Imperial Army and Naval Forces will regard it a point of honor to make a clean sweep of any enemy invading the main island.

We only smile at the enemy's fond belief that the Special Attack Corps alone will not lead us to victory. The Special Attack Corps does not attack from the air alone. In a decisive battle on our main island the Japanese people will be one Special Attack Corps, every member of which is determined to die in the effort to crush the enemy.

Quantitatively and qualitatively this Special Attack Corps of the Japanese people will leave nothing to be desired. In short, the enemy, once it sets foot on Japanese soil, will find that there is no end of the men and women ready to fight with as much determination as has been shown by the Special Attack Corps which it has already experienced.

Our expectation which is shared by all our countrymen, is that in a decisive battle fought on the main island, we will make full use of new weapons which are turned out in mass production by an industry in the service of which all the best scientific brains in the country have been pressed. We think we are perfectly warranted believing that the use of such weapons will be on a scale big enough to turn the tables against the enemy.

Be it noted that men using these new weapons will all of them be of the Special Attack Corps, that is, men determined to die to end the enemy. Not much imagination is needed to see that the enemy will be at a loss to know how to defend itself against the Special Attack Corps using weapons of such unparalleled power. So favorable to us from a strategical point of view will be a decisive battle fought on Japanese soil.

It happens that the enemy is hoping that the difficulties in Japan attendant on the production of munitions, the production of foodstuffs, and the transport of materials necessary for a vigorous conduct of the war, will stand in the way of our making the most of the advantages we may have in a decisive battle on Japanese soil. The enemy apparently has in mind the fact that present-day war is the so-called total war.

Frankly speaking, the domestic structure of our country has yet to be perfected. We regret to say that the measures which have been adopted to meet the situation caused by damage to factories, shipping, and vehicles by the enemy in air raids, are not completely satisfactory.

Transport facilities and personnel are the two most important elements in production. The first condition of solving the problem of increasing production is to secure transport facilities and relieve munitions workers who are sufferers from the war disaster. There is the greater need to make provision for meeting this condition in face of the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to import foodstuffs from overseas territories.

The Government has already promulgated and enforced the Wartime Emergency Measure and the National Volunteer Law, which are necessary in order to make sure of victory in a decisive battle fought on our main island. It has also created Regional Government-Generals. In short, we have taken all steps necessary to ensure the right direction of the people in a battle fought on the main island, a battle which will be the last of the war. The thing now left to the Government is to act boldly in achieving the object of an increased fighting power. There is no other means of making the enemy plans miscarry with disastrous consequences.

There are things the Japanese people have to do in order to make sure of victory in a decisive battle on Japanese soil. In the first place, they have to acquaint themselves in a thorough manner with the character of the battle. Secondly, they must have a full share in the battle.

A battle fought on the main island will be the final battle. It is impossible to conceive of the battles so far as the present war is concerned. Ours is a race which is possible only in relation to the structure on which its State rests.

The day when the 3,000-year history of our country, a history of a state of oneness between the Sovereign and people, ends, is the day when our race goes out of existence. Our duty to our ancestors is to die to preserve the fundamental character of our State.

The enemy is building up hopes of the possible growth of a tendency among us to become weary of war, to discourage the idea of continuing the war, and to speak and act in a way to influence opinion in favor of the interests of peace. The enemy is doing this because it cannot understand the fundamental character of our State. In doing this it closes its eyes to the fact that every one of us, the Japanese people, has no shade of a doubt that the war is one for self-preservation and self-defense and has as its basis an absolute conviction that by carrying the war through to its end we will preserve the fundamental character of our State.

The war aims of the enemy America are utterly different. The purpose of the enemy in the war is to maintain and extend the existing world structure with a view to enabling its people to indulge in pleasure. In short, the war of the enemy is a war for self-satisfaction. It is a war of aggression.

The day when in a decisive battle fought on Japanese oil the enemy faces the Special Attack Corps of the Japanese people and is crushed by it, is the day when it will begin to doubt whether its belief that the war is a profitable one, is tenable. The short-cut to victory is to make the enemy lose heart to break its will to fight.

## *New Volunteer Army Formed in Indo-China; Enlistment Started*

Domei

**SAIGON, June 28.—The Japanese military authorities in Indo-China have decided to form an army of volunteers in answer to the patriotism of the people who have risen to attain independence. The enlistment of volunteers has commenced already. The volunteer forces will cooperate with the Japanese Forces on the battle-lines for the defense of their country. In Cochin China, examinations of volunteers will be conducted in each province until July 11. The Japanese Forces in Cambodia, with the collaboration of the Cambodian Government, will also form a volunteer army.**

## WAR POWER OF CONTINENT IS MOBILIZED FOR ACTION

### Manchoukuo, Chosen, N. China, Mengchiang Shoulder Mission Of Meeting Current Crisis

The coordinated mobilizing of the entire war power of Manchoukuo, Chosen and China for decisive war production brings the continent into direct touch with the war, says a Mainichi dispatch from Hsinking, the gist of which follows:

Manchoukuo, since its foundation, has thrown her entire national power into the production of decisive war weapons. Not only Manchoukuo but the entire continent has now shouldered the mission, in line with the changes in the war situation, of carrying out three major duties: Firstly, the available facilities and hidden war potentiality of Manchoukuo, Chosen, North China and Mengchiang are to be made 100 per cent war potent.

Secondly, a lasting war production structure is to be established, in accordance with the current situation in Japan under air attacks, through the speedy redistribution of industries. Thirdly, the communication routes between Japan and the continent will be strengthened further, and a coordinated planning system will be established between the various districts in connection with industrial reorganization.

At present, zealous efforts are being exerted to bring all available industrial facilities into full play immediately in order to meet the current war situation, through the unified efforts of the authorities and industrialists.

Next comes the matter of the redistribution of industrial enterprises in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Anticipating the carrying out of the enemy's much boasted plan to disorganize communications between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it is necessary to formulate a plan for getting the most out of the minimum of bottoms in view of the inevitability of a decrease in the amount of goods to be transported. This is necessary because there is a great difference in the transport field, between raw materials and finished goods. It also presages the distribution of Japan's war industries over a wide area, for their protection, in view of increasing enemy air attacks against Japan Proper. Basically, these measures will enable Japan to establish a long-lasting war structure, under which she may await the chance to assume the offensive, through the transfer of her enterprises to the continent.

As a result, Manchoukuo is unconditionally and generally accepting the transfer of Japan's superior enterprises and shifting the emphasis of her industrial administrative policy speedily from the production of raw materials to finished decisive war materials production. Launching out on the past system of special companies, based on the idea of profit-making controlled economy, Manchoukuo steered along as a raw materials supply base. There is a great difference between this and highly developed finished products industries. Nevertheless, the manner in which the establishment of a highly developed industrial structure is being pushed through, shows that the decisive war nature is contributing toward a strengthening of the war power.

In Manchoukuo emphasis is already being laid on the production of decisive war weapons. In North China, Chosen and Mengchiang all industries must be made to keep in step with the key measures of the decisive war. Thus, the combined war power of all spheres must be unified and be poured into Japan. This is an absolute demand on the production camp of the continent.

## NATION PRAYS FOR VICTORY

### Services Being Held in 100,000 Temples, Churches

From July 1, temples and churches throughout the country, numbering 100,000, began to hold victory prayer meetings under the auspices of the Education Ministry and the Dai-Nippon Wartime Association for Service to the State through Religion.

The commencement of the prayer meetings was timed with the homage paid at the Grand Shrines of Ise by representatives of the various religious bodies.

Before the Shrines these representatives offered fervent prayers for the defeat of the enemy and victory in the war.

About the time the representatives were supplicating before the Shrines, Mr. Imura Head of the Nichiren Sect, Mr. Nitta, Head of the Shusei Branch of Shinto, and Mr. Tsuchii, Director of the Nippon Roman Catholic Group proceeded to the Imperial Palace and entered their names in the Visitors' Book there.

## SWEET POTATOES ARE VITAL AS SOURCE OF PLANE FUEL

### Endless Supply of Alcohol Made Possible If Farmers Will Increase Production

Emphasizing the importance of alcohol by giving the concrete example that if 5,500,000 farm-houses of the country should raise sweet potatoes from every one "tan" or .25 acres, of field the alcohol fuel taken out of the sweet potatoes would enable a formation of 400 bombers to bomb the enemy bases in Yiojima every day throughout the year, Rear-Admiral Ryuichiro Enomoto, Chief of the Fuel Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, urged the farmers of the Empire to make strenuous efforts for the increased production of sweet potatoes in a broadcast made on June 29 under the title of "Increased Production of Sweet Potato Offering to the Gods of Air Control."

The gist of Rear-Admiral Enomoto's broadcast follows:

"The first step for the increased production of aircraft fuel is to dig oilfields and produce aircraft volatile oil out of petroleum. Japan is not blessed with natural oil resources. The production of synthetic oil and pine root oil is a method for increased production of aircraft fuel, but the increased production of alcohol is the quickest way for supplying aircraft fuel indefinitely.

"The simplest way for producing alcohol in a large quantity is the method by which sweet potatoes and potatoes undergo fermentation by the action of germs. When sweet potatoes are brought into a factory they are boiled into liquid like potato gruel. By adding malt or Amino germs to the liquid it is converted into sugar. When the germ called the Yeast is planted in the liquid the bacteria propagates itself and ferments the sugar. In four days or a week the liquid sugar is converted into alcohol. Then water is removed from the alcohol through the dehydrating machine and absolute alcohol, 99.9 degrees in purity is obtained.

"By mixing volatile oil with absolute alcohol the absolute alcohol can be used as aircraft fuel. It requires 350 kan of sweet potatoes to produce one koku of absolute alcohol.

"The method for increased production of sweet potatoes is to multiply the acreage under crop. A plane having about the same horsepower as the P-51 plane can fly for about 30 minutes with one koku of alcohol. If sweet potatoes cultivated in one tan of field by 5,500,000 farm-houses in the country are put together these will produce alcohol enough to supply 400 bombers with aircraft fuel to raid Yiojima everyday throughout the year. If the farmers will increase the sweet potato production by 800 kan out of one tan of field that will enable a formation of 800 bombers to raid the island every day all through the year.

"The Government is prepared to meet any increased production of sweet potatoes. It is devising a plan for the expansion of facilities for the production of alcohol with anticipation for an enormous increase in the production of sweet potatoes."

## BUS SERVICES RESUMED

### 14 Lines in Operation in Metropolis Starting July 1

With the resumption of city bus service between Shibuya and Tamachi and between Shinaraibashi and Dokanyamashita, the stoppage of service between Tokyo Station and Minamisunamachi 4 chome, the establishment of a new line between Susaki and Kameido, and the shortening of the line between Sakaigawa and Nitta, buses started to run on 14 lines in Tokyo as from July 1. Because of air raid damage, buses can make fewer trips than before, running every 15 or 20 minutes from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

The 14 bus lines are as follows: Shibuya—Tamachi Station; Shinjuku Nishiguchi-Horinouchi; Horinouchi-Daitabashi; Tokyo Station-Tsukishima 3 chome; Higashi Nakano-Waseda; Nerima Shako-Edogawabashi; Shimura-Itabashi Station; Nishiaraibashi-Dokanyamashita; Senju Shako-Minowa Shako; Minowa Shako-Kameido Station; Asakusa-Azuma Nishi 9 chome; Kameido Station-Susaki; Kinshibori-Misumi; Sakaigawa-Nitta.

## PRESS COMMENTS

**Monday, July 2**

**UNREST IN BELGIUM**

MAINICHI—The political unrest in Belgium is significant.

The Socialist Party was the first to come forth with a demand for King Leopold's abdication, followed by the Liberal Party. Finally, the Catholic Party, representing the right wing, was split up over the issue.

Of course the political confusion is not necessarily developing a change in the political system of that country. For instance, the Liberal Party is avowing loyalty to the Dynasty. On this point can be seen a sort of balance of power, with the Communist and Socialist parties pitted against the Liberal and Catholic Parties. Accordingly, if the King abdicates, the political conflict may temporarily subside.

But it is rumored that the King has absolutely no intention of abdicating the Throne, and it is added that his attitude is very strong. At the same time, it is also a fact that the two left-wing parties are in no mood for a compromise. Therefore, Belgium is facing a political crisis.

Furthermore, it is observed that intervention will become another issue complicating the political strife in Belgium. According to a foreign dispatch, British Government authorities have declared that they cannot remain unconcerned over the Belgian political situation "because of the fact that the British forces are stationed in Belgium." But this is a weak pretext.

Britain has a definite reason for intervention. It has long been said that the River Scheldt, with Antwerp situated at its estuary, is a dagger pointing at the heart of England. And today, the significance of this simile is increasing instead of decreasing. This accounts for British propaganda advocating the formation of a Western European bloc.

The unrest in Belgium has broken out at a time when this scheme of Britain was being frustrated by the United States and the Soviet Union with no subsequent guarantee provided. The question now is, if the political situation in Belgium makes a rapid development detrimental to Britain's interests, will Britain intervene and if so what political steps will she take to cope with the situation. The political moves entered around the Belgium issue are brought with significance for the Europe of tomorrow.

## EMERGENCY ORGAN MEETS

### Prime Minister Stresses Vital Mission of Committee

The first meeting of the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee was opened at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1 p.m. Saturday afternoon. Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki and all State Ministers, as well as all members of the Committee attended.

In opening the meeting, Prime Minister Suzuki stressed the importance of the Committee's duty in respect to the establishment and enforcement of requisite measures for surmounting the present crisis so that the war aims may be attained. He said:

The Government submitted the Wartime Emergency Measure Law to the recent 87th Imperial Diet, in order to open a way for conquering the present crisis by concentrating the nation's fighting strength through speedy and decision enforcement of requisite measures. For the perfect execution of this law, the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee has been organized with members selected from the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. It is the sincere wish of the Government that the Committee will give full cooperation to the Government, for, with the progress of the war there will be frequent occasions calling for the application of the said law.

## CHINA'S UNITY MOVEMENT MAKING GREAT PROGRESS

### Campaign in Peace Zones Rapidly Spreading Into Interior Districts

Domei

NANKING, July 1.—The movement of "National Salvation by Unity" started by the eager wish of the Chinese people residing within the peace zones, in following the principle and wish of the late President Wang Ching-wei, has been progressing very satisfactorily.

The first real activities of the movement took the shape of the wartime mass meeting of the residents of all cities, held at Nanking on March 28, this year and, also the National Salvation by Unity Movement mass meeting opened on April 21. This movement has since then been rapidly pushed forward into interior districts.

Particularly the intelligent circles are urging the formation of a great league of the masses for national salvation by unity as an organ for concrete activity of the movement, and have started to publish a weekly magazine the "Takung." This has brought about great repercussion on the people of all provinces. This national movement for unity is expected to mark an epoch-making period in the establishment of a new China.

**Yenan Fears Expressed**

NANKING, June 29.—The Yenan regime, which is evincing great interest in the Unity and National Salvation Movement rising like the tide under the National Government's administration, is watching developments closely, holding the view that the movement is likely to aggravate the friction between Chungking and Yenan and drawing together the people under the administration of the Chungking and Yenan regimes.

The Hsin Hwa News Agency, on June 25, reporting on the attitude of the Yenan regime in this connection, said "The Unity and National Salvation Movement in Nanking is causing no small results and is spreading through all areas. Public opinion is very active in this connection. Yenan cannot ignore the fact that Nanking is showing signs of uniting the people of all China and marching toward the unification of all China. This new development calls for strict vigilance." Such is the Yenan regime's reaction. The Unity and National Salvation Movement calls for China's unification through [illegible] war, in the opinion of Yenan. Through their much boasted propaganda, the Yenan authorities are trying to throttle the movement vigorously. The effect the Unity and National Salvation Movement will produce on the warring camp and the future progress of the movement are expected to be considerable.


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## The Indian Problem

The talks between Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, and the Indian leaders have been adjourned until July 14 after having progressed more or less smoothly. The only hitch which has developed thus far is the composition of the Muslim representation. This is purely a matter for the Indians to decide among themselves and irrespective of whether or not an amicable understanding is reached, this is not likely to cause a breakdown in the conference.

The Muslim League has claimed for the past 10 years or so that it represents the Muslims of India as a whole. This, in point of actual fact, is hardly correct, for there are a number of other Muslim bodies, some of which have almost as large a membership as the League. Moreover even within the Congress there are thousands of Muslim members and a good many of them are leaders in that organization.

It appears to be the contention of the Muslim League that the Congress should accept the League as the organization which represents the Muslims. This the Congress, being a national organization, has refused to do, and it seems to be inclined to continue the talks with the Viceroy even if the Muslim League falls out. In view of the tremendous influence of the Congress over all elements in India, even including the Muslims, it is likely that if an agreement is reached between the Congress and the Viceroy, this will be binding insofar as the vast majority of the Indians are concerned.

But this is not the point. The point is that the latest British proposals fall far short of even limited self-government and thus do not come anywhere near to the aspirations which the Indians desire and deserve. The Indian members of the Executive Council are to be appointed, according to the British offer, by the British authorities. Even the Indians who are to be invited to offer their recommendations are individuals who are to be selected by the Viceroy, and the ultimate political power in India is to remain with the Viceroy, while the complete military power is to rest with the Commander-in-Chief, both of whom are to continue to be Englishmen responsible to the British Government.

Thus it is plain that no matter what happens Britain will continue to hold the whip hand. If there is any doubt on this point it should be removed by the fact that although the Indian leaders will be given a voice in the government if the present conference ends successfully, the Viceroy is to hold the power to veto any measures the Indians may decide upon. In other words the Indians will be perfectly free to formulate plans to advance their welfare, but they will not have the right to enforce these measures unless Britain approves of them. And if past performances are any criterion the Indians will have to fight every inch of their way. Another outstanding feature of Britain's insincerity toward the Indians is the fact that it still leaves the question of the Indian States hanging in the air. The States are ruled by the Indian princes and comprise one third of the country's total area. It has always been the contention of the Congress that the Indian States should come under a common central administration with the rest of the country.

As for the British concession in agreeing to permit the Indians to take charge of their foreign affairs and to establish embassies abroad, it is difficult to see what good this will do outside of satisfying the vanity of the Indian people, for what can India do in its relations with other nations when its hands are tied at home? So even if the present conference ends successfully, Britain loses little outside of its prestige among the Indian masses. On the other hand it has considerable to gain. For one thing it is a foregone conclusion that the Indian leaders as well as the masses, being fully aware of Britain's waning power, would start agitations in quick order if Britain refuses to offer concessions now, Maulana Azad's assurances to the contrary notwithstanding.

Perhaps the most important factor which compels Britain to bow to India is the temper of the American government and people. Britain fought the war against Germany and is fighting the war against Japan avowedly to liberate the peoples of the world, and for a lot of other high-sounding aims which it clearly never expected to live up to. During the past few weeks Britain has been the butt of considerable criticism throughout the world and especially in the United States. The British have never been a people to concern themselves about what others said, and they would most certainly ignore the present criticisms except for the fact that in the present instance Britain is almost down and out and needs American assistance to revive it. And that assistance is not likely to be forthcoming unless Britain does something regarding India.

So by offering to give the Indians a voice in the government, and by permitting them to take charge of their foreign affairs—both of which in actual practice mean little—by these clever subterfuges, Britain expects to prove its good faith to the American government and people. It is well within the realm of probabilities that the Americans will be naive enough to be taken in.

If there has been any doubt as to the insincerity of Britain in living up to its word to fight to liberate the enslaved peoples of the world, the present Simla conference ought to prove this to the satisfaction of all. Britain is offering nothing but subterfuges. It refuses to go to the root of the evils which plunged the world into the most catastrophic war in history. It is not offering an equitable and equal position for their existence and progress to the people of India. It is exhibiting as much as ever its old-time prejudice and discrimination.

This is the fundamental difference between the war aims of Britain and Japan. Britain, in common with the United States, is bent upon maintaining and strengthening an unjust international order, while Japan, in common with the nations of Greater East Asia, aspires to the construction of a world order based upon justice by eliminating all manner of despotism, monopolies and discrimination.

It is difficult to see how there can be permanent peace in the world on the basis of such subterfuges as that which Britain is offering to the Indians at Simla. For it is patent that the foundation of lasting peace must be based upon the concept of common prosperity and well-being through harmony and cooperation and through the abolition of all forms of discrimination, racial and otherwise, under the principles of political equality, economic reciprocity, and mutual respect for one another's national culture.

Britain is offering nothing along these lines to India. This, we believe, is the greatest difference between Japan and its enemies. That is why more and more of the one thousand million peoples of East Asia are convinced that the question of their liberation depends entirely upon the fate of Japan. For what other conclusion can they reach in the face of the methods which Britain is employing to hoodwink the world? Thus more and more does the present war become a struggle for the establishment of international justice and a new world order of universal well-being and prosperity. The clearer our enemies' sinister postwar intentions become, the firmer grows our irrevocable will to consolidate our total powers and to bring this war to a successful conclusion.

## A Year Ago Today

July 3, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Units in the South China area, acting in unison with the operations in the Hunan area, commenced an offensive against the Chungking Army in the 7th War Zone on June 27 and were advancing northward along the Canton-Hankow railway.

## THE 1945-46 BUDGET

### Efficiency Enhanced, Confusion Eliminated and Elasticity Assured

By TOH-SHIRO HOSHIYASU
(From Contemporary Japan)

III

The proceeds from the borrowings will be used to meet the military expenses in China and in those southern countries that are under the occupation of Japan. From the Southern Development Bank and other banking institutions the estimated borrowings of 30,136 million yen will be met. The borrowings to cover emergency military expenditures so far approved by the Diet total 58,600 million yen, comprising 3,300 million yen approved by the eighty-first session of the Diet in 1943, 7,000 million yen approved by the eighty-fourth session in 1944, 18,200 million yen assented to by the eighty-fifth session in the same year, and 30,100 million yen agreed upon by the eighty-sixth session early in the current year. Transfers from other accounts to the emergency supplementary military estimates consist of 10,100 million yen from the general account and 1,550 million from the special account, showing respective increases of 2,907 million yen and 372 million yen, which are accounted for by the taxation jump and the further rise in railway fares and postages. The emergency supplementary military expenditures from the beginning of the China affair in 1937 to the approved 1945-46 estimates come up to 222,120 million yen, the latter being the thirteenth allocations. Of the amounts under special account, those noted below are for the overseas territories:

(All in 1,000 yen)

| | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | Inc. or decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Korean Government-General | 3,077,107 | 2,441,706 | +635,401 |
| Taiwan Government-General | 818,992 | 711,512 | +107,450 |
| Karafuto Gvt. | 154,755 | 163,923 | — 9,158 |
| Kwantung Office | 292,734 | 233,808 | +58,926 |
| Southsea Gvt. | 3,653 | 31,899 | —28,247 |
| Gvt. investments | 444,314 | 475,269 | —30,055 |

The new enterprises included in the budget for the Korean Government-General include the following: (1) 324 million yen for increasing the output of important minerals and other key products; (2) 91 million for enhancing food production; (3) 61 million yen for the mobilization of labor; and (4) 15 million for strengthening transportation facilities. Likewise, the new enterprises provided for in the budget of the Taiwan Government-General consist of (1) 52 million appropriations for vitalizing anti-air raid defenses and other defenses, and (2) 20 million yen allocations for pushing up the turnover of important materials. Then, of the Government's payments during 1945-46 on its stock subscriptions held in the various semi-official business corporations, the following are principal ones: (a) paying up of its stock subscription of 125 million yen to the South Manchuria Railway Company; (b) of 8.25 million yen to the North China Railway Company; (b) of 8.25 million yen to the Manchuria Development Company; (c) of 12 million yen to the Imperial Mining Development Company; (d) of 6.25 million yen to the Japan Coal Company; (e) of 35 million yen to the Imperial Petroleum Company; (f) of 2.50 million yen to the Tohoku Development Company; (g) of 4 million yen to the Central Bank of the Commercial and Industrial Association; and (h) of 10 million yen to the Dwelling House Corporation.

Although our budget for 1945-46 contains several bright features, its unbalanced nature caused by a sharp increase in expenditure reveals a drawback that has to be accepted as a usual thing in this time of decisive war. The deficit in the budget, however, is so big that it can hardly be met by increased revenues. That is why the Government, to meet the deficit, has decided to issue bonds under general account to the tune of 9,194,892,000 yen and under special emergency account to the tune of 44,493,469,000 yen. The total bond issue decided upon corresponds to 43.6 per cent of the net budget for 1945-46 which stands at 101,819 million yen. In other words, the Government has decided to meet a little less than one-half of the new spending program by bond issues.

All the belligerents are depending on Government bonds to finance their war expenditures. Therefore, Japan's adoption of the same step does not signify that her financial power is feeling any strain; rather it denotes that she is conserving her financial potentiality by absorbing the floating purchasing power of the people through bond digestion. So far, from the start of the China Incident, the Government has issued bonds to the amount of 84,970 million yen, of which 76,730 million yen has been absorbed. Of the bond issue of 26,900 million yen during 1944-45, as much as 25,010 million yen has been digested. For the fiscal year 1945-46 our Government has worked out a campaign plan according to which our national income for that year has been estimated at 90,000 million yen. After making disbursements for bonds and taxes, a sum of 11,000 million yen has been set apart for popular national spendings; whereas the annual national savings goal has been fixed at 60,000 million yen, representing an increase of 19,000 million yen over the preceding year. The very nature of the savings goal attests to the financial stability and power of Japan. The huge amount of our 1945-46 budget is sufficient evidence of our ability to meet the current decisive war situation in our own characteristic way.

(End)

## INCREASING OUR FOOD OUTPUT

### Vital Source of War Strength Lies in Self-Sufficient Supply of Foodstuffs in Which Respect Japan Is in Favorable Position

By KANZO IGARASHI
(From the Kaitaku)

I

In view of the increasing severity of the war situation in which no forecast of future events is possible, we shall concentrate our efforts in perfecting our autonomous defense power through a thoroughgoing strengthening of our autonomous defense power, the establishment of a defense structure in closer cooperation with the native inhabitants of the frontier regions and wholehearted cooperation with the Imperial Forces in all matters pertaining to defense.

As regards the perfecting of our autonomous defense power, the colonization of Manchoukuo during the 12th year of the Kangte Era has stressed colonization for this particular object and new colonists will be invited only to those territories where colonization is absolutely necessary for defense and industry. Thus, hereafter we shall not put stress only on the territories of northern and eastern Manchoukuo, but on new colonists who will be allotted to all areas which need them for the military, political, communication and industrial requirements of all Manchoukuo.

New colonists to be invited will not be limited to agricultural colonists. We shall also invite miners, railway guards, colonists for the development of urban suburbs and others. All these will be placed in important mining and industrial zones, along the important railway lines, in the important military establishments and around all important cities. The new colonists will be made to engage in important mining and industrial work or to serve as defense forces in addition to farming. We are intending to invite those who are evacuating cities in Japan Proper and also those Japanese in Manchoukuo who have been intending to give up their former occupations due to wartime necessities.

As regards the established colonies, volunteer training quarters and the special colonial farms, we are intending to establish a wartime structure which will be adequate to cope with all emergencies. We shall establish contact with the local troops and police for the strengthening of the defense of these colonists, volunteers and farmers and to ask for their guidance and aid in all directions. We are also considering special measures for providing foodstuffs in preparation for a prolonged war or the arrival of evacuees from cities in the colonies.

**Race War Under Way**

The current war seems to have turned into a grim race war. On our side stand the peoples of Greater East Asia with Japan as the center while on the enemy's side the Anglo-Saxon peoples are assembled under the deceptive and intimidating pressure of the Jewish race. We are utterly convinced that the only way of winning the ultimate victory in this momentous racial struggle is to increasingly concentrate the power of cooperation and harmony among the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia and to establish a common wartime defense structure for all of East Asia.

Our colonists in Manchoukuo, ever since their arrival in this country, have been maintaining close relationships with the native people and have been guiding them in the management of farms and have been otherwise practicing the spirit of harmony and concord with them in their farm life. But these colonists are doubly resolved under the present wartime exigencies to maintain closer relations with the natives and to share a common fate with them. They are determined to strengthen the determination of the natives to crush the Anglo-American enemies and have been setting an example in this respect before the native people, so that no unforseen eventuality may take them by surprise. All appropriate measures are being considered beforehand for their security so that the natives will entertain no anxiety as to their safety and will be willing to cooperate with the colonists for the defense of Manchoukuo, making a model example for the rest of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

The Japan-Manchoukuo Common Defense Pact stands firm and immutable and the Imperial Forces are the guardians of peace in the frozen northern borders day and night. And it has been the duty of the Japanese colonists to supply these forces with all necessary provision, for man and beast alike, or to engage in labor service for them. Their quarters are often used by the soldiers and they are ready to offer their horses for the use of the military forces. Thus have the colonists been serving the Imperial Forces. With the intensification of the war situation, however, a more efficient structure is being considered to enable the colonists to work in closer cooperation with the army upon any eventuality.

**Colonial Production**

The vital source of war strength lies in a self-sufficient supply of foodstuffs, and their speedy production is required especially under the prevailing decisive stage of the war. Our colonists are determined to increase their food output and to guide the Manchoukuo farmers to do similarly, so that the entire land will become a supply depot for the Greater East Asia War.

During the fiscal year of the 11th year of the Kangte Era, the anticipated output of foodstuffs by the Japanese colonists was put at 1,400,000,000 tons which represents double the amount of the previous year. This forecast has already been fulfilled, for the turning in of the scheduled amount is not only possible but more will be produced; this being a manifestation of the colonists' gratitude toward the State. Because of this great success in food production, the anticipated amount for the fiscal year of the 12th year is expected to be increased by 50 per cent. Thus the amount of 2,000,000,000 tons has been allotted.

Increased food production by both Korean and Manchoukuo farmers, by expanding the area they cultivate and making other plans for increased production, has been proposed also, so that there will be no stone unturned toward expanding food production.

Manchoukuo has been faced by a scarcity of farm implements, cattle and human labor for the production of food under the existing wartime conditions. But efforts have been made to overcome this difficulty by mobilizing the powers of nature, materials and manpower, in fact all available resources to be found at present. Efforts are also being exerted in the opening up of new fields of food production. We realize that the essence of increased production lies in utilizing the power of heaven or the complete utilization of time. In other words, the proper times should be utilized in sowing the seeds, in giving fertilizer, in eradicating weeds and in gathering the crops, so that the maximum productivity may be attained. The proper times should be thus utilized and measures for this must be considered.

Immigrant farmers are being encouraged to utilize their land to the maximum extent. They are taught to improve their small patches of arable land, to adjust their cultivated zones, to repair their irrigation systems, and to prevent damage to their drainage systems. They are also encouraged to increase their fertilizer by utilizing weeds, hog manure, ashes and other fertilizers.

**Increase Farm Labor**

Efforts are also being made to increase farm labor which has been on a decrease due to public service and other reasons. Further reduction of labor power is anticipated. The only way to meet this situation is to carry out cooperative work, to mobilize female labor and to increase efficiency. Joint work is especially necessary in overcoming the present shortage of materials and of labor. This does not mean only the joint planting of seeds and joint weeding out. It also means the extension of the superior technique of some individual farmers to the entire farming population, and the best standard of farming is to be maintained by all, so that the general level of the farming standard may be maintained at a high level. During the fiscal year of the 12th year of the Kangte Era, 10,000 students will be mobilized for farming. This is double the number for the previous year. It is imperative that their labor service should be increased in efficiency and be included in the regular joint work of the farmers. Joint work will also prove beneficial in meeting the shortage of farm implements and cattle. There may be various difficulties in the way of joint farm work, but the existing wartime exigency demands that increased production should be the aim of all farmers and not only of the ten model farmers who have established good records in farming.

As to female labor, mobilization has already been effected to a considerable degree in the colonized districts, but general mobilization throughout the country is highly desirable and we shall make efforts towards the realization of this policy. To attain this end, joint cooking for farm houses and the establishment of day nurseries for the children of farmers will be found to be necessary. The Government authorities also realize the need of these measures and are planning to mobilize the Japanese school girls in Manchoukuo. The adoption of higher farm technique for increased production is undoubtedly necessary for planned production. In the production of paddy rice, it has been found that the efficient colonial farmers have cared crops four or even five times the normal amount of crops for the entire country. This indicates the need of higher farming technique.

**Improvement of Technique**

In view of the paramount importance of improved farming technique, endeavors are being made to enable colonial farmers to attain a high level and a general mobilization of the officials concerned in the Central and local government offices is being planned for instructing the farmers regarding more efficient methods of production. The colonists will be told to establish their neighborhood organizations for the particular purpose of adopting higher technique for improving the methods of farming.

The effect of superior seeds and seedlings on increased production can never be overstressed. Thus, the nurseries of the most efficient colonial farmers will be utilized for all the farmers so that all may derive benefit from superior nurseries. This will be also applied to the colonist farmers who will come to Manchoukuo in the future as well as to the native farmers to whom seeds from model nurseries will be supplied to increase their production.

As to the shortage of beasts of burden, the wasteful consumption of such beasts will be prevented in view of the difficulty of getting fresh supplies. Much care will be also exercised in feeding them and an ample supply of such fodder as dried grass will be provided. Much attention will be also paid to the maintenance of good health for cattle whose service must be secured in the coming crop season. The security of new farm implements will also prove to be a difficulty. Inspection of damaged implements will be conducted by experts of the Manchoukuo Colonization Company and other similar firms so as to assist the colonists in getting their implements repaired on a planned basis, and to utilize those which are lying idle. All-out efforts will be made in order to get a fresh supply of new farm implements despite the almost insurmountable difficulties involved.

**New Farm Lands**

We shall now take up one of the most important farm programs, namely, the creation of urgently needed farm lands through the joint cooperation of Japan and Manchoukuo. This epochal project was undertaken in the 11th year for the purpose of acquiring a self-sufficient supply of foodstuffs for both Japan and Manchoukuo. According to this plan, several hundred thousand 'mo' of arable lands and paddies are to be created by the end of the 12th year. This project will undertake the creation of new fields and paddies as well as to bring to completion those fields and paddies already under partial development.

New fields and paddies are being created in the Second Sungari District in Kirin Province and in the Tungtunho District which extends over the two provinces of Szupei and Kirin. The work in both districts is to be completed by the end of the 12th year.

The proposed development of fields and paddies in the Second Sungari District commences from the city of Kirin and extends over both banks of the Second Sungari River at several spots, the greatest of all being a spot at the former Tunchi District where several hundred 'mo' of paddy fields are to be created. This area alone will be equal to the paddy area of such middle sized rice-producing prefectures in Japan such as Oita, Shimane, Saga, Ishikawa and Fukui.

The area to be created in the Second Sungari District will have special irrigation facilities since a powerful hydraulic dam has been established in the upper part of the river. There will be no fear of any inundation for the farmers of the lower river basin and the irrigation offered by the dam will prove highly beneficial.

Another area to be opened up, namely, the Tungliao District, is south of the city of Kungchuling and extends over both banks of the Tungliao River which flows from east to west across the South Manchuria Railway. Here new fields and paddies of hundreds of thousands of 'mo' are to be created. For the irrigation of paddies, a dam will be constructed in the upper part of the river. This area, when completed, will be as large as the paddies of either Kanagawa or Yamanashi prefecture in Japan.

Such are the new paddies to be created. There are scores of other farm lands throughout Manchoukuo, hundreds of thousands of 'mo', both field and paddy all of which are already under partial development. Their complete development under the new plan is expected to be finished by the end of the 12th year.

(To Be Concluded)

## YAMAGA-SOKO ON BUSHIDO

### Works of 17th Century Tactician Popular

By AMANOGAWA

I

There may be many answers to the question, "What are the recent favorites with the general reading public in Nippon?" But most booksellers would not hesitate to include Yamaga-Soko in the list of a few personalities whose books are now most popular with the intelligentsia.

Yamaga-Soko is a tactician of the 17th century and is also noted as a scholar of Chinese classics. Born in 1622 in the Aizu Province, he went up to Edo (Tokyo) at the age of six and began his study of the Confucian teachings three years later under Hayashi-Razan, a great scholar of those days in Edo. At fifteen he took up the study of stratagem under Obata-Kagenori and Hojo-Ujinaga, and, at seventeen, of Shintoism under the tutorship of Takano-Koyu and Hirota-Tansai.

By the time when he was over twenty, he was known far and wide for his deep knowledge of Japanese and Chinese learnings and military sciences. A natural result was that offers came from many local lords who wished to engage him at a high salary, but to no purpose.

It was in 1654, when he was thirty-one years old, that he was engaged by Asano-Takumi-no-Kami-Naganori, the lord of the Ako clan, at a feudal allowance of 1,000 koku of rice a year. After his eight years of service there, he returned to Edo, and since then his reputation increased year by year with many people coming to him from various parts of the country, whom he trained by teaching them the theory of Bushido, or the Way of Samurai.

When Soko made some progress in his learning, he began to refute the teachings of Chen-chu, which, he said, were Confucian in appearance, but heretical in reality, having little in common with the teachings of Confucius and Mencius. He thus challenged Hayashi-Razan, his erstwhile teacher and an authority on the Cheng-chu School. Moreover, he published the Seikyo-Yoroku (literally, Confucius-teaching-manual) in three volumes, in which he strongly attacked the doctrines of Cheng-chu highly esteemed in those days. This, coupled with the fact that he had now over two thousand followers who attended his lectures on military science, incurred the displeasure of the Tokugawa government officials. The result was that he was ordered to be kept in confinement under the supervision of Lord Ako.

After ten years of confinement at Ako, Soko was released and came back to Edo and died there in 1685 at the age of sixty-four, leaving to posterity several books of immortal value which he had written to defend his firm ground amidst many scholars who were so dazzled by Chinese learning as to lose sight of their native culture.

**Wrote Many Books**

Of these books by Soko, the Chucho-Jijitsu (literally, Central-court-facts) is the most famous, in which he made clear the fact that Nippon is a unique country with an unbroken line of Emperors, a country where loyalty and filial duty are one and the same thing; and his opinion was firmly based on historical facts. Among other books by the same author are the Shido (literally, The Way of Samurai), the Bukyo-Honron (literally, A Treatise on Military Teachings), and the Bukyo-Shogaku (literally, Military-teachings-small learning), the last of which is of special interest because of the following reason.

In the Edo period the Shogaku (Hsiao-hsiao) was used as a text book for teaching moral lessons to the children of the samurai class. But it is a book written by Chu-tzu during the Sung dynasty in China, and Yamaga-Soko noticed that the book was intended for Chinese children and not for Japanese. So he wrote a book of moral teachings on the basis of Japanese spirit and nationality, with the chief object of instructing the Japanese children. He named his little book the Bukyo-Shogaku after the Chinese Shogaku written by Chu-tzu.

The foreward of this little book which was prepared by Soko's disciples according to the custom of those days says as follows:

"Farmers, country artisans and merchants are three treasures of the country. The samurai, however, who belongs to neither of these classes stands above them for the simple reason that he leads a virtuous life, cultivates his mind and brings peace on earth by governing the country. But the long history of the world has so degenerated mankind that there are no refined customs in the localities and few sincere teachings in the world. The people consider a short coat, unkempt hair, shoulders perked up with arms akimbo, or a sword kept ready for action as a sign of vulgarity, while a thick coat, a fancy dress, or the learning and recitation of poetry or literature are regarded to be a result of training under proper precepts. 'Gone too far is as grievous as gone too short.'

"Hui-an of the Sung dynasty in China says, in his Shogaku (Hsiao-hsiao), that a man born in this life should, from eight years of age to fourteen, learn the morals of how to clean his room by washing and sweeping, how to deal with other people, how to proceed and retrocede, how to love his parents, respect his superiors, and associate with friends; its last chapter is devoted to wise sayings and noble deeds. How grand his work is, and how glorious! But the customs and particularly the times have changed. The vulgar samurai of the country go corrupt and filthy. Residing in the country, they seek after the customs of foreign lands, use a peculiar style of etiquette, and adopt an exotic way in the performance of the Shinto rituals; all this is attributable to the ignorance or lack of reason on their part. Learning consists in the researches on nature and the acquisition of knowledge, and not in the imitation of alien manners. Why should the way of the samurai lie in the employment of anything vulgar?

**Trained in Childhood**

"A samurai shall be trained in these teachings while in his childhood, by carrying them into effect as his wisdom increases and mind develops; for such was indeed the way the saints of old had before us. Yamaga-Soko-Sensei gave us these military teachings, which are very clear. Every samurai who is desirous of learning under the Sensei shall study these teachings regarding them as a commandment. He has to be ambitious, without being loose or self-indulgent. A man of natural endowments and a samurai of refined quality cannot learn too much. But vulgarity sadly remains and precepts lose their influence, so a samurai is too often given to heresy. This is a weak point of human mind. A samurai, who is engaged and supported by the lord and who ranks above the ordinary people, should keep his appearance, his conduct and his knowledge correct and upright; for otherwise he is a traitor to Heaven and is deeply humiliated."

The Bukyo-Shogaku consists of ten chapters as follows:

I. Early to Rise and Early to Bed and Rest.

The Code of samurai lies in this. He should get up early in the morning and wash his face and mouth and dress his hair (the samurai of old dressed his hair in a topknot); adjust his clothing and be properly armed; nourish the calm morning spirit and remind himself with esteem the patronizing benevolence of his lord and father; consider the day's family affairs discreetly and reflect upon the teachings, namely:

"This body of mine, down to the very skin and hair, is a gift of my father and mother. It is the first part of my filial duty to them to keep it safe from harm and the last to make a name, to walk the right path and make my name known to posterity in order to distinguish my father and mother." (The Hsiao-chin)

Then he should give instructions concerning his family affairs and receive his guests and visitors. He should attend early to his public duties in serving his lord and go and inquire after the health of his father and mother by way of serving them. When he goes to office his management should not exceed his duties and he should respect, like his own father and elder brother, the elders and superiors upon whom he waits. He should be modest and not discordant, but "meet his friends through the medium of literature and mutually promote virtue with them." He should ask things of any helpful friends he may meet, and be faithful and honest to them, by always holding the justice of samurai in esteem, because this is the way how friendship is fully fostered. In his official service, he should attend to his duties earlier in the morning than his colleagues and retire after them in the evening, and upon his return home, he should first greet his father and mother, soften his spirit, calm his temper, take his seat, inquire about the affairs that had taken place during his absence and manage them as necessity may demand. He should inspect the daily affairs of his family at his leisure time and study classics and biographies in his spare moments, in order to foster the right path of the samurai and to tell justice from injustice. When the sun sets, precautions should be taken for the night and he should go to bed to give a rest to his spirit and body, and also to set his men at rest.

**Swallow-Life (Idle Life)**

A certain book of the Chinese classics says:

"The age of forty is said to be that of strong service in the way of official employ."

(To Be Continued)

**Biggest Bill**

"Why did they select the stork to couple with the doctor? Why not the eagle or owl?"

"The stork is the bird with the biggest bill."